THRRSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Several weeks ago, in defending the political position of an eminent citizen of Massachusetts from some insulting allusions of the Boston Daily Advertiser, we had occasion to bring the political facility of that once steadfast journal into very fully persuaded, as far as they have any rational ples, the Advertiser was singularly oblivious to all existence of the nation. And where such momensense of shame at the tergiversation it has practions interests are honestly believed by all to be at tised in contriving to keep up with the progress of stake, it is not only natural but inevitable that the party to which it is more wedded than to truth. men should feel deeply, and in proportion to the It is but two years or more that it poured upon earnestness with which they espouse one cause Mr. Senator Sumnes, and those who concurred will be their impatience at all who dissent from with him in his views as to the expediency of impressing an anti-slavery direction on the conduct the considerations growing out of the magnitude of the war, the same disparagement which it re- of the issues admitted by all to be involved in serves to-day for the men who have the courage and this struggle, there are great material agencies the honesty to stand by the principles which the which exercise a disturbing pressure on the minds Advertiser then espoused. And at a still later of the people. One of the parties, being conscious day, in order to gratify its spleen against Secretary that it has at its back all the powers of the Gov-STANTON, it charged him with managing his Department with reference to schemes for Presidentmaking, and demanded his dismissal from office.

Our readers, we doubt not, will be glad to learn that the Advertiser still keeps up the semblane of being a "Conservative Republican" paper by soundly berating Wendell Phillips for his recent deliverances on the Presidential question When the Republican party, in its "progress," shall have eloquent agitator, we may be sure that this "cononce denounced them as "fatal," and mocked at the influence of their author, who to day has the satisfaction of seeing the Advertiser yield to his d fatal doctrines" as ready a compliance as if it had never resisted them, or professed to resist them. Not deeming it prudent any longer to rail at

Senator Sumner, (now that his views have become into a flame. the views of its party.) and forbearing to fling its insults at the Secretary of War, (who still holds his place in the Cabinet despite the Advertiser's at a crisis like this, but we present these considecall for his summary dismissal,) this journal seeks, rations by way of impressing on the adherents of for want of occupation in its ancient and honor- all parties the duty of exercising candor and modable traditions, to point its political petulance at eration towards opponents in this supreme moment the National Intelligencer.

of a communication, under the head of "The Cost have been cherished towards men who differ from of the War," the occasion not only of animadvert- us, let nothing now he spoken unadvisedly with ing on its contents, but of referring to us the lips, and let all seek to purge their hearts from in terms of reproach, meant to be deroga- the leaven of malice and uncharitableness, that tory, because we gave to that communication a the whole people may approach the ballot-box as place in our columns, when, as the Advertiser members of a common political household, among thinks, we should have " scorned" to print it, "on whom there may be divisions of sentiment, but the ground of its unfairness and of the wilful at- among whom wrath, and clamor, and evil-speaking tack upon great public interests of which the should have no place. writer is guilty."

"The eminent "fairness" of the Advertiser in its comments on this communication is shown by the facility with which it perverts the writer's meaning before casting upon him its injurious re-Heating. The distinction between the appropriation of marked by the erudition and ions of Congress and the ascertained debt of the country was kept as clearly before the mind of the reader by our correspondent as it is clear to the mind of the Advertiser, and that there might be no possible room for eavil or doubt on the subject we were careful to accompany the communication with an editorial article on the same topic, in which all the facts and figures were taken from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. We had previously applied at the Treasury Department for accurate information by which we might be able to state how much of the outlying appropriations during the period covered by the communication had lapsed ; but though "the information was promised and the communication withheld for the purpose many days, it has not yet been furnished to us. When received it will be published by us for the information of our readers, and, we may add, of the Advertiser, which makes it sufficiently plain, by the nature of its comments on the communication to which it refers. that its own ideas on this subject are in a very

chaotic state. or ole ovail our small THE PUBLIC DEBT.

of an arthe following comparison shows the amount of the pub and the 31st October, re spectively, as stated in the official returns

Debt bearing interest in coin \$961,170,791 Debt bearing interest in law. ful money..... Debt on which interest has 356,970 467,944,929 Total 2,017,099,515 1,965,973,716 Inorease \$61,125,799 The interest at the same period compares thus:

Coin interest \$56,046,604 \$54,608,445 27,170,197 28.667,002 Total \$85,313,606 \$3,534,963 \$81,778,643

Commenting on these figures the New York Con call Advertiser says:

The increase in the coin interest is, in round numbers, \$2 000 000, and in the currency interest \$1,500,000. The throwing of a good proportion of the increase of interest upon the currency portion of the debt is the most satisfactory feature of Secretary Fessenden's management of the features.

the hoances. The total increase of the debt during the month is \$61,125,799, which in round numbers is an average increase of \$2,000,000 per day, or \$733,400,000 per year. This continued enormous increase cannot be longer allowed to pass unbecked without serious danger to the finances. If the next Congress sails to inquire what can be done to wird arresting this rapid accumulation of debt. by a reform in our system of finance, the lending public may be expected to exhibit much less confidence in Government securities than they show at present."

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER A despatch from Admiral Perter to the Secretary of the Navy communicates the intelligence of the capture of the Blockade ranger Lady Sterling, on Friday night, October 18, by the United States steamers Eolus, Calypso, and Fort Jackson. She had nine hundred and eighty bales of cotton, and Is one thousand tons burden. She is a heautiful paddle wheel steamer, and reported to be very fast, seventeen knots per hour. She sailed from London in August less and succeeded in entering Wilmington, and was caplast and succeeded in entering Wilmington, and was cap-tured in endeavering to run out. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth at least eight hundred thousand dollars.

Hen John L. Dawsen and Hon A. H. Coffroth, both

THE LAST WORDS OF THE HOUR!

We have now almost reached the end of the Presidential contest. The issues that have been

be submitted to the decision of the people. In the time of high political excitement through which the country has passed during the last few months it must needs be that much has been spoken on both sides with more of passion and prejudice than of soberness and truth. - It is no more than just to suppose that the great mass of the adherents of both the contending parties are prominent relief. We showed that, in carping at convictions at all on the subject, that the success Mr. WINTHROP, and others like-minded with him, of the candidates whom they sustain is intimately for having preserved the integrity of their princi- identified not only with the presperity but the very them and espouse another. And, in addition to ernment, is under the constant temptation to hold towards its opponents the language and bearing inspired by the consciousness of the physical strength it can command in aid of its purposes, and these opponents, laboring under a sense of apprehension from this source, are in danger of constantly misjudging every act of the Administration by supposing themselves to see in it the marks of an abuse of the power rightfully belonging to the come up to the mark chalked out for it by this whole nation. And in this way, as there is enough of infirmity and selfishness attaching to men in servative" journal will pay to his doctrines the all organizations to give coler to the accusations same prudent and respectful homage which it pays mutually levelled by each against the other, indito-day to those of Senator Seward, after having vidual suspicion gradually widens and intensifies itself into's public distrust as general as it is profound. Under such circumstances a zeal for opinions on the one side or the other easily passes beyoud the bounds of discretion, and in the collisions

We do not so write because we have any alarms. beyond those common to every thoughtful citizen of the contest. . If hard words have been scattered It makes the publication by us, some days ago, in the debates of the canvass, and if hard thoughts

of heated disputants the sparks may be struck that

shall kindle the elements of strife ready to burst

MILITARY JURISPRUDENCE

On the 4th of January, 1843; now more than twenty years ago, the venerable Lieut Gen. Scorr contributed to our columns a paper on the relapolitico-military topics. In the recently published pages of his autobiography the illustrious veteran eproduces a portion of this paper, as we learn from a New York contemporary, (for we have not yet seen the volume containing it,) which is highly applicable to our times for the principles of military inrisprudence which it inculeates in contrast with the assumptions upon which the present Administration acts, in a way as contrary to military as to civil law. In this article Gen. Scott, after citing the fifth and sixth of the amendments of the Constitution, writes as follows:

"If these amendments do not expressly secure the cit "If these amendments do not expressly accure the citizen, not belonging to an army, from the acasibility of being dragged before a council of war, or court martialled for any crime, or on any pretence industractor, then there can be no security for any human right under human institutions. Congress and the President could not, if they were unanimous, proclaim martial law over any portion of the United States without first throwing these amendments into the fire. If is yugarly, supposed, particularly into the fire. It is yulgarly supposed, particularly by those who are 'dressed is a little brief authority,' and by those who are 'dressed is a little brief authority,' and lust for more, that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus lets in upon the citizen martial law. The suspension by Congress would certainly, for the time, enable power to hold any citizen incarcerated without cause and without trial; but, if brought to frial, it must still be before one of the ordinary courts of the land."—See Autobiography of Scott, Val. II, p. 298.

By comparing these doctrines of military juris prudence, as then universally recognised in our country, with those upon which the War Department is acting to-day in assuming jurisdiction, by its military commissions, over offences committed by citizens in every walk of life, the reader will be able to measure the monstrons gulf which has been fixed between the legal traditions of our past and the illegal practices of our present.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the election was known here, a number of citizens of Pennsylvania proceeded to the Executive Mannion and complimented the President with a verenade, to which he iponded as follows: how city of lot and a book to the lot of the l

"My friends and fellow-citizens: Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present Administration. I he not present to say that you who think so embrace all the patients and loyalty of the country, but do believe, and, I trust, without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and endorsement be given. I carnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work (if it be m you assure me and as now seems probable) will be to the sating advantage, if not to the very salvation of the country. I cannot at this hour of this day. Work of the setting advantage, if not to the very salvation of the country. I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election. But, what ever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion, that all who have labored to day in behalf of the Union organization have wrought for the best interests of their country and the world, not only for the present but for all future ages. I am thankful to God for this approval of the neople; but, while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my grafitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one. But I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free Government and the rights of humanity."

A severe earthquake occurred in Mexico on the 34 of.
October. At Tlascala the church was nearly destroyed,
and the sacristan and his daughter buried in the ruins. In
other places the shaking is and to have been violent, and
in much damage was done.

THE MORAL SUPREMACY OF LAW.

We find in the current number of the Legal Re porter of Philadelphia a copy of an eloquent orajoined in the persons of the respective candidactes tion delivered by Prof. GEO. SHARSWOOD, on the of Mr. Lincoln and of Gen. McClellan are about to 3d ultimo, before the law class of the University of Pennsylvania, on the "The Relation of Law to been given to the public. The battles of the Rapid Ann, Moral Science." We quote a few passages from Spottsylvania Court House, and the Wilderness were of his address for the philosophical truths they incul- the most sanguinary that have occurred throughout the inculcated than at the present time, when the law of force and violence predominates so largely over those moral influences which constitute the glory of a Christian civilization. Prof. Sharswood says: Aristotle-a man whose acute and comprehensive mind and exhausted apparently all the knowledge of the age in which he lived—in discoursing of the laws of his own country, observed that they constituted the principal and most important branch of ethics, or as the passage may be rendered, the most perfect use and application of merality.

'The great subject of life is conduct, and opinions so far as they influence conduct. Givil or, municipal law is

ar as they influence conduct. Givil, or municipal law is the rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power to the State. Ethies, or moral philosophy, is that science which investigates the rule of moral conduct in all the re-tions of life, public or private. It includes, therefore law or the rule of civil conduct.
The life of every man is inner or outer. The first ns to himself, to his fellow-creatures, and to the all-see tions to himself, to his fellow-creatures, and to the all-sec-ling Spirit, his creator, sovereign, and judge. The second concerns his outward relations; his life and conversation; his words and actions—the only things which civil law can reach and regulate. These relations are, however, of the most extensive and varied character. They include every thing which pertains to man considered as a member of society at large, as a member of the political body or State which he may belong, and as a member of the family very large part of the duties which grow out of these or subjected to the jurisdiction of civil tribunals, but if to be adjudged and enforced at the tribunal of public pion, or in the forum of conscience. As to those mat, which concern that which I have called his inner life,

e forum of conscience, humanly speaking, has exclusive risdiction. There is, indeed, a judgment bar in another orld, before which every thought, word, and action must his opinions and principles as to the foundation and char-acter of the qualities of right and wrong have a most im-portant, nay, a decisive influence. It is true, he may be-lieve or profess to believe falsehood and yet set truth, Motives may exist powerful enough to lead him in his conduct to give the lie to his principles. Pope was there-fore logically as well as practically wrong when he said. fore logically as well as practically wrong when he said,

For modes of Faith, let graceless zealots fight : His can't be wrong whose life is in the right " "Such motives do not operate with all men or with equal power. If the legitimate consequences of a wrong opinion, when uninfluenced by other disturbing or opposing forces, can be shown to be wrong conduct, a man's mode of faith can be wrong, though his life win the right. Every man is responsible for his opinions, unless, besides an earnest and persevering search after the truth, he can lay his hand upon his breast and say that he has a perfectly pure heart, which has exercised none but pure influences uses his opinions. No man in his faller nature.

fluences upon his opinions. No man in his fallen nature can venture upon such an assertion.

"Ethics is not merely a science, a great and ennobling knowledge, the study of man's intellectual and moral nature in all its relations to God and the universe of God. but it is absolutely the end of art other science. It is even true that Ethics is the end of Physics. If the won derful advances of physical science within the last hal century have not elevated and refined the moral characte of the race, they have done literally nothing, perhaps I might say worse then nothing. The greater the atrength natural or acquired, of an evil being, the worse is the curse of his existence. That which cheapens living by the assing of labor, or by imparting to it new energy—that which discovers and applies the before hidden powers of nature to the purpose of the production, manufacture, and trans-portation of material wealth—that which by the experiments and investigation of the medical art lengthens life affeviates its pains and provides against its misfortunes and imprudence or vices—that which studies the elements of nal power and provides the highest security for liber and property in the political constitutions of States or us tions, are all mere vain labor unless in their ultimate ter dency and effects they reach and influence the inner outer life of man, the heart or the conduct. Old Roger Bacon had evidently such a view when he said: Total philosophia speculativa ordinatur in finem suam, qua es philosophia moralis."

CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA:

The Navy Department received yesterday the following despatches announcing the capture of the Confederate privateer Florida, on the 7th of October, by the steamer Wachusett:

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1864. report the arrival of the Kearsarge off Scituate from the Rocas, Left Wachusett and Florida at St. Thomas. The Florids was captured at the harbor of Bahia by the Wachasett on the 7th of October. We bring sixteen prison ers and one officer from the Florida.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

ST. THOMAS; (W. I.) OCTOBER 31, 1864. Via Boston, Novembe

Hen Gibeon Welles-Sir : I have the honor to re port the arrival here of this ship with the rebel steame Florids in company. The Florids, with fifty-eight men and twelve officers, was captured about three o'clock on the morning of the 7th of October lastant, in the Bay of a portion of a despatch from Gen. Butler, part of which San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this ves- was as follows : sel, without loss of life. Five of her officers, includ. ing her commander and the remainder of her crew, were on shore. The Florida had her mizzen mast and her main yard carried away, and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury. A detailed report will be handed to you by Paymaster W. W. Williams.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Commander U. S. Steam Sloop Wachusett

HOW THE FLORIDA WAS CAPTURED.

The Kearsarge left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31st ultimo. The Wachusett was in port waiting for coals.

The Florida was outside, The following is a brief account of the circumstances the capture of this privateer :

The Florida arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador The Florida arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, on the night of the 27th ultimo. Capt Collins having held a consultation with his officers determined to sink the Florida in port. Accordingly, at about three o'clock, the cables were shipped, and the Wachusett atcored for the Florida, hitting her on the quarter without doing great injury. Capt. Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender, or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the first lisutement, that "inder the circumsumous be surrendered." A hawser was now made fast, the chain slipped, and the Florida towed to sea. In the the chain slipped, and the Florida towed to sex. In the males several pister shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the Wachusett. Capt. Morris and half the Florida's erew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The Florida was taken completely by surprise. Seventy of her men, it was known, being on shore, and the others, just returned from liberty, were aslesp and half intoxicated. The blow given the Florida by the Wachusett carried away the missenmast and manyard, which fell on the awaing and prevented any one from getting up from below. So unconacious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the Wachusett's captain that he ware out. the Wachusett's captain, that he rang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the wame time calling out for a light. Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the Flerida were captured.

The Wachusett and Florida were to leave St. Thomas on

the 2d instant for New York.

The Florida sailed from Liverpool, England, on the 22d

rived at Massau (N. P.) in April, when she received armament, &c. On the 14th day of June, 1862, she taken pessession of by H. B. M. steamer Greyheand, but was soon released. On the 19th of Angust, 1862, she left Nassau and proceeded to Green Cay, where she was fitted out for a cruiser; her stores, see, being brought to her by the English achooner Prince Aifred the ratifitte Mobile on the Stb of September, 1862, and was struck by shot are the sur of September, 1902, and was struck by snot several times from the guns of the Winons and Oneida. She ran out on the 17th of January, 1863, and after doing much damage to American shipping, went into St. Georges Channel in August, 1863. In September she entered Breef, France, and on the 11th of that mouth was detained Breet, France, and on the lith of that mouth was detained by the French Government. Soon afterward she rau out. On the 10 h of July, 1864, she captured the steamer Electric Spark, from New York to New Orleans. Her last capture was the barque Mondanion off Pertambuco, about the 28th of September. She was commanded for a long time by Lieut J. N. Maffit, but for the past year or more she has been commanded by C. M. Morris, formerly

The frigate Colorado and the Monitor Monado from Fortress Monroe on Sanday afternoon.

GEN. GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

From the St. Louis Republican of November 5th. Though there have been several considerable battles ought by our troops in Virginia since the opening of the ampaign about the 1st of May, our readers must have been urprised that no official detailed report of any of them has cate, and which were never more necessary to be war. The Army and Navy Journal published a partial list of two hundred and fifty field officers killed outright, and eighteen bundred and forty wounded in these engagements. This partial list embraced only officers, from lieutenants up to colonels. The total losses suffered in reaching the Pamunkey river have been estimated at upwards of righty thousand men, but up to this time there has, so far as we know, been no official statement in reference this matter. At the battle of Cold Harbor, Gen. Grant, in a despatch to the War Department, placed our casual ties at seven thousand five handred. Since then there have been various severe encounters, swelling the lists of killed and wounded to a fearful extent.

The campaign against Richmond began, as we have state ed, about the first of May last-eix full mouths ago. It commenced with exceedingly favorable auspices. Army of the Potomac, under Meade, had been then recent'y largely reinforced, and immense additions made to its artillery and supplies of every kind. The Army of Vir. ginis and North Carolins, under Butler, had likewise been greatly augmented. Gen. Sigel, in the Shenandosh Valley, led a numerous force, and Gen. Crook, in Western Virginis, had a command about equal to the latter. All eyes. however, centered on the main column, the movements of which were under the immediate superintendence of the Lieutenant General in person. The first meeting of the hostile armies gave earnest of brilliant success, and the President issued a proclamation for a general thanksgiving. Gen. Grant was so confident of the triumph of his plans that, in a despatch to the War Department, he de clared his purpose to "fight it out" on the line selected if it should take " all summer." This expression was taken by the country as showing that not only did the General foresee the capture of Richmond, but that he did not expect it would take all summer to accomplish the work The battles of the Rapid-Ann, Spottsylvania Court House, and the Wilderness were not decisive, and the rebels were only displaced by movements on the flank. (It may be said here that in not a single instance has the enemy been driven from an entrenched and fortified position by assault though portions of his works have at times been carried.) Nevertheless the rapid march on the left of Lee's commu nications compelled him to fall back gradually from successive points, and the country was constantly cheered by ncouraging bulletine from Secretary Stanton

Gen. Grant then appeared to be the coming man, and many Democrats urged that the National Convention of their party, which had been called to meet on the 4th or July, should be postponed, in order that in the event of Grant's success the people might have an opportunity to honor the hero by elevating him to the Presidency. The Convention was postponed till near the close of August, it being universally believed that by that time, certainly, the Richmond campaign would be terminated. Gen. Grant's "all summer" passed, however, without witnessing the fulfilment of the popular expectation, and now we are in the last month of fall, a severe snow storm baving already visited us, and yet we see no immediate prospect of the

capture of the rebel capital. At the close of the eighth day of battle (May 13) Gen Grant, at Spottsylvania, despatched : "The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the last ditch." On the 14th of May an official despatch from the battle field stated that a flank movement to the left was about to be made, and that this manceuvre if successful would place our torces in Lee's rear, and compel him to retreat towards Lynchburg." On the 18th, Secretary Stanton telegraphed Gen. Dix that large reinforcements had reached Gen. Grant, and that a draft would be ordered to take place on the let of July. On the 20th he stated that " over twentyfive thousand veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to Gen. Grant." On the 23d the following :

Official reports of this Department show that within eight days after the great battle of Spottsylvania Court disease many thousand veteras troops have been forwarded to Gen. Grant: The whole army has been amply supplied with full re

Downto of 20,000 sick and wounded have been trans ported from the field of battle to the Washington hospitals and placed under surgical care. Over eight thousand prisoners have been transported

lery and other implements of an active campaign Several thousand fresh cavalry horses have been for-warded to the army, and the grand Army of the Potomac-is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped, supplied, and furnished, than when the campaign opened. Several thousand remforcements have also been for-warded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all:

During the same time over 30,000 volunteers for one bundred days have been mustered into the service, cluthed, armed, equipped, and transported to their respective posi-

On the 24th the Secretary said : "Every thing looks exceedingly favorable to us." He transmitted on the 31st

"A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burnt. The mayor advocated surrender,

and was put into Castle Thunder." On the 4th of June the arrival of five thousand new re inforcements was officially reported. About this time the base of operations had been changed around to the James river, and Petersburg was made the immediate objective point, no direct or promising advantage having yet been grined, notwithstanding the stupendous losses that had been suffered. June 16th Butler telegraphed an account of Gen. Smith's first assault upon Potersburg, adding

"The town they cannot think of holding, for it hes direct-

ly under our guns." But enough of this review. Scoretary Stanton's bulle tins have been full of statements creating illnsory hopes. and simed to lead the people to the bel'ef that something was always just about to transpire. The fact remains however, that Petersburg and Richmood and Legetburg are still in the hands of the enemy, apparently as securely as they were six months ago. The chosen season for mili. tary movements is past, and by yesterday's despatches we pear of the army going into winter quarters

MPORTANT ARRESTS AND MONEY RECOVERED.

It will be recollected that on the 14th of October a pa enger train from Baltimere to Wheeling was destroyed by a gang of Mosby's men, and two paymasters of the United States army (one of whom was Major Ruggles) robbed of more than \$200,000. On the 2d instant Adjutant Wm. B. Norman arrested at the Eutaw House, where he is stopping for the present, Mrs. Mary Ann Kline, her son, De. John H. Kline, and her niece, Miss Nancy M D'Bannon, the two first-named residents of Loudout county Va.) and the latter of Duffield's station, Jefferson county (Va.) and the latter of Duffielid's Etation, Jefferson county, (Va.) upon the charge of being connected with the outrage. Upon the person of Dr. Kine was found the aum of \$1,662, which was handed to Col. Woolley, provoat mathal! Of the money seized \$330 were in postal currency, which had been put the in packages by a Government clerk in Washington. Col. Woolley proceeded to that city, and the clerk identified it as the same which he had paid to Major Ruggles. Dr. Kine acknowledged that he had borrowed the sum of \$1,800 from two of Mosby's men. Mrs. Kline claims that \$280 of the sum seized belongs to her, but he taims that \$260 of the sum seized b ciaims that \$260 of the sum seized belongs to her, but she also confessed that she also received \$175 from two mer of the same party. Dr. Kline had in his possession a safe guard signed by the provost marshal of Gen. Sheridan All three were committed to jail.—Baltimore American.

RETALIATORY EXECUTIONS.

conformity with a recent order of Gen. Burbridge equiring the death of four guerrillas for every Union of on murdered in Kentucky, eight of that class of prison ors we're on Wednesday last taken from prison in Lexing on and shot. Four of them were executed near Frankfort n the spot where some citizens were killed a short tim ince, and the other four were executed in Henry county.
They were selected by lot, and their names are: Elijah
Horton, of Carter county: Thornton Laterty, of Pendle
ton; R. W. Yates, of Hunt: J. L. Jones, of Texas: Win.

.. THE ELECTION.

The pen of controversy has performed its office, and is now laid aside for the pen of the recorder. The great contest closed throughout the country on Tuesday night, and the only duty that remains for us is to apprize our readers of the issue of the struggle. It will be several days probably before the result is fully known; but the imperfect returns which have already reached this city leave no doubt that the decision of the popular voice has been expressed in favor of continuing Mr. Lin-COLN in the Presidential chair for another term of four years from the 4th of March next.

The irregular working of the telegraph wires, on account of the bad weather, has impeded the forwarding of the returns. But, from those already received, it is ascertained that ten States, entitled to one hundred and six electoral votes, have cast their suffrages for the Lincoln Electors. These

Maine	Connecticut .	6
New Hampshire 5	Pennsylvania	. 26
	Maggland	. 7
Vermont	Ohio	. 21
Rhode Island 4	Indiana	. 13
		mil

The total number of electoral votes is 234; necessary to a choice 118. The results in the Northwestern States have not yet been reported, but the probabilities are that they will so increase the vote for Mr. Lincoln as to give him a large majority in the electoral college.

The States which appear to have east their suffrages for Gen. McCLELLAN are-33 Kentucky New York

New Jersey 7 Missouri. Delaware Fiving a total of sixty-five electoral votes. New

York, however, is still claimed by both parties on account of the closeness of the vote, and the Republicans make also a claim upon Missouri, from which State the returns are quite meagre.

> THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NEW HAMPSPIRE

CONCORD, (N. H.) Nov. 9 .- Mr. Lincoln has carried this State by about ten thousand majority, on the home vote. MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 8 .- This city gives Lincoln about 5.000 majority. Rice's majority in the third district is 3,825. Hooper, in the fourth district, has nearly 5,000 majority. Returns from 127 towns feet up, for Lincoln. 75,278, and for McClelian 32,072. Lincoln's majority will reach over 80,000. The Republicans have elected every member of Congress by a heavy majority, also the entire State ticket, and probably every State Senator and nearly the entire VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Nov. 8 .- A very heavy vote has been polled in this State to-day. Returns from thirty-four towns show an increase in the vote of 2,907 over that in September. In these towns the vote stood 3,355 for the Union, and 2,919 for the Democrats. To day it stands 10,936 Union and 3,240 Democratic a nett gain on the Union vote of 2,260. Thirty-four towns give Lincoln vote of 2,260. 000 majority. RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8 — Returns from nearly the whol' State show a majority for Lincoln of about 5,000. Thi city gives 2,200 majority for Lincoln. Newport gives Lincoln 376 majority.

CONNECTICUT NEW HAVEN, Nov. 8 .- Connecticut will give about three thousand majority for Lincoln.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—New York city poiled 110.307 votes, of which McClellan received 73.696, and Lincoln 36.011. We lost some 8,000 votes by the neglect of the Common Council to provide accommodations for those who desired to cast their, ballots. We apprehend there is no reasonable doubt that it has been carried for McClellan and Scymour by something over 5,000 majority. The Regulicans gain fire Congressmen in this State, and have undoubtedly carried the State Assembly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Tribune claims all the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Mebigan, Illinots, Wisconsin, Min nesota, Iows, and Kupas for Lincoln, making a total of The Tribune claims oven ten thousand majority for the

emough have been gained to secure the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives for passing the pro-hibition of slavery by Constitutional amendment. The New York delegation stands twenty-two Union to nine

The World concedes Lincoln's election, claiming, how ever, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Missouri for McClellan. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Oregon, Cali fornia, and Nevada it considers in doubt, but thinks they

have must likely gone for Lincoln.

The Times claims one hundred and thirty three electoral votes for Lincoln, with a probability of receiving all the rest except Kentucky, Missouri, and probably New Jersey. New York, Nov. 9-Noon.—The Tribune pute on its

ulletin board that New York has gone for Lincoln by not less than three thousand majority.

The majority for Brooks for Gongress, eighth district, is eported at one hundred and twenty

received. PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA Nov. 9 .- The vote of Philadelphia show

a considerable increase over the election in October, when the agaregate vote cast was over 86,000 on the Sheriff's ticket. The vote is now 92,368, not counting the entire soldiers vote; that which is in the army is yet to be received. Lincoln received 50,883 vetes and McClellan 41,485. The Union majority is 9,398, an increase over the Sheriff's majority in October of 1,673.

The Bulletin of this evening says that the returns thus far received from the interior indicate a majority in Pennsylvania for Lincoln on the home vote of from ten to fif-DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—Beturns from Kent county show Democratic gains over the vote of 1862, and in Sus sex county there are Union gains. The State is yet very

Baltimore, Nov. 9.—The complete vote of the city of Baltimore is as follows: For Lincoln 14,975, McClellan 2,965; Lincoln's majority 12,009.

Eleven out of thirteen districts in Baltimore county give 97 majority for Lincoln, being 50 votes less than the ma-

ority at the late constitutional election. WESTMINSTER, Nov. 9 .- Carroll county gives Lincoln 2,087 and McClellan 1,885. For Governor—Swann has 2,147, and Ohambers 1,854. The delegate ticket is elected by an average of 220. This is a decided Union gain, as the county gave 103 majority against the Constitution. Hon John B. Smith is elected Judge for the circuit componed of Carroll and Howard counties by 36 majority. 2.057 and McClellan 1.885. For Governor

DENTON, NOV. 9.—Caroline county gives 450 majority for Lincoln and the State ticket on the home vote. It will reach 500. Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough, with this majority in Caroline, must be elected Judge of the circuit composed of Talbot and Caroline.

ELETON, Nov. 9,-The first, second, third; and fifth districts of Ceell county give 68 majority for Lincoln and the Union State ticket—a Union gain of about 60 over the vote of the Constitution. The fourth district polls were

closed at two o'clock on account of a riot. This district gave 135 against the Constitution. Frederick county, but we shall have not less than 1,500 majority for Lincolo—a gain of 500.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The returns, so far as received, and taking the late election as the basis for those not received, indicate the following as the complexion of the next Legislature: In the Senate, 11 Republicans and 13 Democrata: in the House of Delegates 55 Republicans and 25 Democrats. KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—The Democratic mejor ty in Kentucky will be from fifteen to twenty five thousand. Some claim fifty thousand. OHTO.

ton; R. W. Yates, of Hunt; J. L. Jones, of Texas; Wm. Long and R. E. Hunt, of Mason; Wm. Tighs, of Boone; and Wm. Darbra, of Pendleton.

The official returns of the home vote in Pennsylvania at the last election show a total of 232,412 Democratic and 231,898 Republican; Democratic majority, 514.

CLEVELAND, NOV. S.—Scattering returns from Obio and Indicate that Lincoln has carried the two States by heavy one of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the successful of the two States by heavy one of the two States by heavy o

INDIANA. Indianapolis gives 8,000 Union majority; McKeesport 102 Union maj.; Versailles 20 Union.

MICHIGAN

Adriau gives 65 Union majority; Hornilleville 66 Dem. majority; Dunkirk 61 Dem. maj.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, AND MINNESOTA. CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 11 o'clock P. M.—The wires in Illi-nois, Iowa, Wiscomin, and Minnesota are working so badly that there will be but few, if any, returns from these States to-night unless the weather improves. Nine wards in Chi-cago give 2,565 Union majority. Twenty others give 227 Democratic majority. Six wards are yet to be heard from

THE BALTIMORE RULE OF VOTING

At a meeting of the Judges of Election, held in the Criminal Court room on Thursday evening last, the following resolutions were adopted. They seem to be designed to restrict as far as possible the right of voting in that city to the members of their own political party :

1st. Resolved, That the oath prescribed in the new Constitution be put to every person offering to vote, and that they also be sworn to answer truly all such questions

that they also be sworn to answer truly all such questions as may be propounded to them.

21. That the simple taking of the oath will not be considered by the Judges conclusive evidence of loyalty.

3d. That the Judges be instructed to put such other questions to voters, outside of the oath prescribed by the Consempton, as shall satisfy them that the party offering to vote is not a rebel or a rebel sympathism.

4th. That the Judges be requested to commit any person offering to vote who, in their opinion, has sworn falsely.

By order of the Judges of Election : WM. STIRLING, Chairman.

DAVID W. GRAY, Secretary.

The Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON having been requested o give a legal opinion on the subject of these resolutions

To the Chairman of Democratic and Conservative City

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 4th in

stant, in which you call my attention to the resolutions said to have been adopted at the meeting of some (about one-third) of the Judges of the Election, held on the 3d instant, and especially to the fourth of said resolutions. I have considered them without stopping to inquire into the power of the judges to pursue the course stated in the first and second of the resolutions, or into the legal interpretation to be given to the Constitution in reference to the power of the judges to assume the authority stated in the third resolution. L content myself with saying that if any legal voter offers

I content syself with saying that if any legal voter offers to vote, and takes the oath which the judges propose to administer, and is then committed to prison or to the custody of the police for imprisonment upon the ground that in the opinion of the judges of election he has sworn falsely, the said judges will be answerable at his suit in an action for false imprisonment, and the voter could demand his immediate discnarge from custody under habeas corpus. Of this I have no doubt.

The present state of things cannot long continue. The voter wronged, who sues, if he shall think he cannot obtain a fair trial in this city, can remove his case to some

yoter wronged, who sues, if he shall think he cannot obtain a fair trial in this city, can remove his case to some other locality. And wherever the trial may be had, if it be fairly conducted, the judges of election will be made to answer an exemplary damages. Let not therefore any voter of the city be deterred from exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege so dear to every American. Counsel will be found, willing and able, without the usual professional compensation, to see that justice is done him

sional compensation, to see that justice is done him.

I trust, therefore, that our friends will p il, or, offer to poll, every legal vote. We owe this not only to our own friends in the counties of this State and in other States, but to our country. I firmly believe that all that is dear to us is involved in the present contest—that if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected the security in all probability will be lost—that if McClellau is elected in all probability it will be saved. In this conviction I am sure you concur. And in entertaining it every motive which should influence a patriotic man calls upon us to leave sothing andone to save the nation, as we can, by electing to the Presidency George B. McClellau. And for his election every thing promises well. The soldiers vote is known to have been cast largely in his favor. Companies and regiments and corps of the to his favor. Companies and regiments and corps of the Army of the Potomac—the army he organized, and by whom he is loved, as much as Napoleon was by his Old Guard—have almost to a man votes for him.

I remain, with regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

THE REBNL CONGRESS.

The second session of the second Confederate Congress mmenced at Richmond on Monday last. Several quesions of vital importance to the Confederacy will engage its attention. The most prominent of these will relate, of course, to securing men and money for the prosecution of the war against the Union. State legislation has failed entirely to fill up the rebel armies; several of the State Legislatures have refused to amend their laws on this subjeet, and it is therefore absolutely essential that the conscription act should be remodelled, and more sweeping revisions made for gathering in recruits. In this connex ion the subject of arming the slaves will no doubt be considered, and we shall have new revelations of the exhaustion of the insurgents. As to the necessity of some act on on the fluances we already have significant hints from the Richmond papers. The Richmond Sentinel, discussing this subject, says that direct taxation "is the only sure reliance, especially in the presence of a feeling of timorousness or distrust;" and it advises Congress, therefore, not to be "timid in laying taxes." The choice, it says, is between heavy taxes and a financial estastrophe ending in subjugation. The same paper denounces in vehement language the repudiation policy which seems to find favor in some quarters at the South, and urges the importance of fortifying the public honor against cavil by immediate legislation. Its plan for accomplishing this result is thus stated:

" Let the Government at once lary a war debt tax upon eported at one hundred and twenty-five.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—New Jersey is reported to have cope for McClellau, but the full vote of the State is not than a thousand millions of dollars. Do not require immediate payment, but leave it optional with the property holder to take credit, it he wishes, the tax meanwhile at taching as a lien upon the property, and following it through all its ownerships. Let the interest on the tax be annually required, and a certain per centage of the principai. Four per cent on the property would pay the inte-rest and liquidate the principal in eight years."

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Cunard steamship Persia, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d Oc tober, has arrived at New York The depression in financial and commercial circles in

England showed little or no improvement. Failures are daily announced; and it is said that the announcements would be far more numerous than they are but for the oircomstance that in a large number of cases private arrangements were being made between arranging firms and their creditors. The new failures publicly aunquoced include Galbraith, Bigland & Co., merchants. London, for shout £150,000; Manning & Coliver, bemp brokers, &c., London, in £100,000; Simpson & Co., of London, in the Brazilian trade, &c.

Brazilian trade, &c.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England showed a decrease in the bullion of only £3,805, and in the reserve of notes of £51,835. These figures were so much more favorable than had been anticipated, as also were the returns of the Bank of France, that, they produced a very favorable effect on the Stock Exchange, and a more favorable tone prevailed than had been the case for many days. Consols advanced an \$\frac{1}{2}\$, closing at \$8\$ a \$8\$ for money; and miscellaneous accurities participated in the improvement.

In the discount market there was a more healthy tone, but there was an increased demand at the bank at previous rates. Nine per cent. continued the nominal minimum. The Lords of the Treasury recently sent a communication to the Beard of Customs stating that an application

tion to the Beard of Customs stating that an application had been made to har Majesty's Government requesting permission to ship forty tons of coal on board the United States atenuer Sacramento, to enable her to proced to Finahing, and that he reply Earl Russell had informed that United States Minister that as it appeared that this vessel had been furnished with eighty-seven and a half tons of coal at Cork on the 29th of July, and with a further supply of twenty five tons at Plymouth on the 17th of August, her Majesty's Government could not, consistently with the regulations on the subject, permit the Sacramento to be regulations on the subject, permit the Sacramento to be expiration of three months from the last mentioned date. The Commissioners of Customs have issued a circular to the curposts calling attention to the case of a supply of coals having been obtained by a United States was steamer through an evasion of the law, and pointing out the possities incurred by such as set. It appears that the coal in question was shipped on board a vessel at a British port without due clearance by the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such coals had been laden at sea on board of a United States was steamer.

Col. Sam. Medary died at Columbus (Ohio) on Monday last. He was a leading Democrat, and one of the oldest newspaper editors in Obio.